

The Lunatic Asylum—A Story of Wrong and Outrage.

Our new Legislature has a duty of justice, as well as of reformation and reform, to discharge. In fact, one is but a counterpart of the other. The public institutions and many of the public officers have been fed on husks for a year past. Their needs and necessities constitute claims which are paramount to all others. They should be the first to be considered. Unless they are promptly relieved and provided for, we do not see how the wheels of government can run much longer. Amongst the State establishments which have sorely felt the hard hand of trial, the Lunatic Asylum stands pre-eminent for the severity and harshness of the treatment it has received at the hands of the State officials. We do not suppose that an institution of this character was ever before so grievously imposed upon, so grossly and criminally defrauded of its just support. We have read, with close attention, the report of the Superintendent of the asylum, and of the committee of the Board of Regents, which was laid before the Legislature on Thursday. It is a record of brave efforts made by the Superintendent to keep the helpless people committed to his charge from starvation. He was compelled to resort to some disagreeable expedients, and literally to beg for sustenance. He was successful in getting through the year, owing to his persistent personal efforts and manly appeals, generously responded to at great risk and possible loss by some of our merchants and bankers. For this he and they deserve the warmest thanks of the entire State. A resume of the whole series of facts, which show the struggles and the hardly-won success of the friends of the asylum, and which illustrate the criminality and indifference of the State Treasurer and other State officials, will not be without interest. To furnish it we shall draw freely from the Superintendent's report, first promising that the Legislature had appropriated \$80,000 for the support of the asylum, to be paid on the warrant of the Comptroller-General, on the application of the Board of Regents.

The Superintendent says: "The past year has been one of extreme anxiety and apprehension, not only to the friends and relatives of our inmates, but to those charged with the government, responsibility and management of the institution. Many have been the days that we have not had supplies of food for the morrow, and when there seemed no possible chance of obtaining them. All this anxiety, all these painful apprehensions, and these trying and terrible embarrassments, were caused by the State Treasurer failing, as he still fails, to pay the appropriations made last winter by a generous Legislature for the support of the asylum. The institution had no assistance from the State from July, 1871, to the 13th day of January of this year. I was compelled to borrow \$5,000 for refurnishing the institution, and \$4,000 for heating it. This I was enabled to do at the banking house of E. J. Scott, Son & Co., through the assistance of Mr. C. H. Baldwin. Most of the money paid by the Treasurer last winter was in liquidation of bills due from twelve to eighteen months. Immediately after the appropriation for the support of the asylum for this year was made, I presented the claims of the institution to the State Treasurer, and was informed that there was no money in the Treasury. They were presented again and again, and the sore needs of the institution and its threatening distress explained in the most pathetic language at my command, but without avail."

To an official letter of the Superintendent, of April 17, clearly and dispassionately setting forth the true condition of the asylum, the Treasurer replied, that "the Treasury is not in funds," and that it was impossible to make any payments to the institution. Nor did he promise any. It was compelled then to look elsewhere for support, the prospect of which was gloomy in the extreme, as it was indebted already to all the banks, butchers, grocers and dry goods merchants at home, and without credit abroad. Mr. Hardy Solomon, who had furnished the asylum from November 1, 1871, to April 30, 1872, was compelled at that date to discontinue filling the orders. In his exertions to make arrangements for further supplies, the Superintendent found that nobody had any faith in the credit of the State or the pledges of its officers, and that provisions could only be had for the money. Appealing next to the State officers for a loan, ex-Gov. Scott promised to lend \$20,000, on the warrant of the Comptroller. Thinking that his troubles were over, the Superintendent published a card to allay the anxiety of the public, informing them that the asylum had found a friend able and willing to supply its wants. But when he had procured the warrants, and was ready to complete the negotiation upon the conditions required, his Excellency found that he was short of funds, and could not comply

with his promise. He next borrowed \$5,000 from the Carolina National Bank, upon the endorsement of Messrs. R. K. Scott and D. H. Chamberlain. Upon this money being paid to Messrs. Agnew & Son, in liquidation of their last year's account, they continued to supply the table, giving notice that it could only be for a short time. Again pressed by imminent want, for more than two weeks, the Superintendent exerted himself to raise money or supplies. He found a money famine existing all over the State. Every bank and every merchant in Columbia was applied to for assistance, but without avail. The banks were strained to their utmost capacity, and could not lend a cent for any purpose; besides which, the only security he could command was State paper, and nobody was willing to lend money on such doubtful security, and nobody could be found to endorse it.

He next sold \$10,000 worth of Comptroller's warrants upon the asylum appropriation at fifty cents on the dollar. Of the \$5,000 thus realized, \$3,000 was paid to Messrs. Agnew, who continued to honor orders till 5th September. The Carolina National Bank was again appealed to, but without success this time. Having now but one day's supplies on hand, Dr. Easor turned next to Mr. Edward Hope, and appealed to him, in the name of God and humanity, to help them. Mr. Hope at once consented, saying: "I will furnish you one month's supplies for humanity's sake, if I never get a cent for them." This made them secure for thirty days more. Just here, the happy thought occurred to the Superintendent to renege the credit of the asylum upon the pledges of the present administration. Addressing Mr. Cardozo upon the subject, he received a satisfactory reply, and the credit of the asylum was somewhat strengthened by it. Mr. Hope's time having nearly expired, Geo. W. Williams & Co. and Bernard O'Neill, of Charleston, were next appealed to, but fruitlessly. Upon a visit to Charleston, the Superintendent could not find a merchant of that city willing to credit for a dollar's worth of goods. Faith in the credit of the State was gone. In this extremity, Mr. Hope kindly came to the rescue a second time, offering to furnish another month's supplies, bringing it up to the date of the report.

The Superintendent urgently calls for prompt measures to relieve the present disgraceful financial embarrassment, asking for the following appropriations: \$7,186.41 to supply the deficiency of the past year; \$60,000 for the support of the institution for the next year; \$2,000 for putting in dumb waiters and making such alterations in the female department as are necessary for the accommodation of the colored females; \$2,000 for putting heating apparatus in the male department; \$5,000 for building a new kitchen and constructing new cooking range; \$3,000 for building a new laundry; \$4,000 for the purchase of land; and a levy of \$300,000 for the completion of the new asylum. In endorsing this report, and with the exception of last named amount of \$300,000, recommending the appropriations to be made, the Board of Regents say: "The money designed for the noble charity, over which we have been called to preside, has been diverted from its legitimate channel by those in whose hands the destinies of the State were placed four years ago, and the custodians of a trust, the sacredness of which should have been held paramount to that of all others, have not only employed it, as your committee believes, for the advancement of their own selfish ends, but have added to the injury thus wantonly done to the afflicted beneficiaries of the State, by manifesting an indifference to the cruel consequences of their action utterly unbecoming the rulers of a civilized people."

They further recommend that whatever moneyed provisions are made for the asylum should be surrounded with such legislative safeguards as will successfully prevent their diversion in the future.

We are not prepared to speak of all the specific recommendations of this report. Perhaps they may be reduced somewhat in amount, or some of them postponed to a more convenient season. But it is a burning shame, and an intolerable disgrace, that the wants of the asylum should any longer be denied, and that they have not been sooner relieved. It is a pretty pass to which we have been brought. Yet the men who have done this thing pretend to think that they are entitled to the public gratitude, and the renewal of office in one form or another. By their fruits ye shall know them. Heaven deliver us from such Republicanism as this, and such Republicanism as these!

A large two-story barn, filled with provender, belonging to Adam Team, of Camden, was burnt on the 28th ult.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier has interviewed Gov. Moore, and we extract the following from his report:

Reporter.—Of course you are aware that the question that is at this moment of the most importance to the people of South Carolina is the question of taxation. The Governor.—I know that; and I would say, right here, that although the tax ordered to be levied by the late Comptroller-General was enjoined at the instigation of the new administration, it was not because it was too great a tax, but simply because the Act which authorized the levy was unconstitutional. It attempted to levy a tax for the fiscal year ending November 1, 1872, when a tax for that year had already been levied. This would, of course, have been levying two taxes in one year, which is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Reporter.—Can your Excellency give me an idea of the amount of tax that is to be levied?

The Governor.—Well, I don't think that the people need look for a less tax than that attempted to be levied by the late Comptroller-General. It would be almost impossible to carry on the Government with a less tax. I have not yet determined upon the exact amount I shall recommend, but I think it will be not less than thirteen or fourteen mills. In my message, which will be transmitted to the Legislature in a few days, the recommendation will be made, but the amount will be determined on by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

Reporter.—Is it the purpose of the administration to levy a tax for the payment of interest on the public debt?

The Governor.—By no means. Nothing whatever will be said about interest on the public debt in the tax levy, and no provision will be made for it until the debt is reduced to a tangible form.

Reporter.—Do I understand your Excellency to intimate that it is the intention of your administration to repudiate the debt?

The Governor.—No, we do not intend to repudiate. It is not right that the holders of our bonds, who (even if there was fraud connected with their issue) are innocent, should be made to suffer. They have some rights, which should be respected, and I think an equitable arrangement can be effected, which will satisfy all parties.

Reporter.—What is the arrangement to which you allude?

The Governor.—Well, you see, our object and endeavor will be not to restore the credit of the State, for that is almost beyond restoration. We intend to try and build up a new credit. And we propose a plan something like the following: Let a committee be appointed, to be composed of gentlemen of known integrity and financial ability, who are in no way connected with the State administration; men like Governor Aiken, and others whom I cannot now name. Let this committee go to work and call in the bond-holders, ascertain the precise amount of bonds that is outstanding, and when this is definitely ascertained, let them propose to the bond-holders an arrangement by which they will surrender their bonds in exchange for a new issue of bonds, at rates corresponding with the prices which they paid for their bonds. This will reduce the debt of the State to something like a tangible form, say about \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000. And on our part, if they consent to this arrangement, we will pledge ourselves to pay the interest promptly; if not, we stand pledged to make no appropriation for the interest on the debt as it now stands.

Reporter.—Is your Excellency aware that six millions of these new conversion bonds, which are said to be fraudulent, are held by the savings banks in New York, and that it is said that their credit will be seriously impaired by this arrangement?

The Governor.—I was not aware of it; but if it be so, they will have to take the same offer that is made to the other bond-holders.

Reporter.—But it is acknowledged that these six millions of conversion bonds are fraudulent. At least such is the inference, from the fact that the late Comptroller-General made no provision for them in his attempted tax levy. Do I understand you to say that these fraudulent bonds will also be redeemed *pro rata* with the others in your new scheme?

The Governor.—As I said before, even if the bonds are fraudulent, the holders are innocent of any fraud, and they should not in equity be made to suffer for the wrong doings of others. Should the plan that I have roughly sketched for the reduction of the debt be carried out, no discrimination against these bonds will be made. They will all be treated alike.

Reporter.—It is probable, then, that no provision for the interest on the public debt will be made this year?

The Governor.—None at all, and no appropriation or tax levy will be made for that purpose until the arrangement that I have alluded to, or something equivalent, is made. The platform of the Republican party pledges it, and we intend to be governed by that platform.

Reporter.—Have the Committee of Ways and Means of the House made any provisions about the taxes, yet?

The Governor.—I believe the committee had a meeting last night, but I am not aware that they agreed upon the figures. I am informed, however, that fourteen mills will be the figure, exclusive of the County tax.

Reporter.—For what purpose will this enormous tax be used?

The Governor.—It is large, but not more than will be absolutely necessary to carry on the government. The deficiency amounts to the enormous sum of \$750,000, which must be paid. This will require a tax of five mills. The

schools will take two mills, and the appropriations will probably take seven mills additional. In addition to the deficiency alluded to, there are a large number of pay certificates outstanding, and the printing bills, which have not yet been paid, will have to be provided for.

Reporter.—How do you propose to pay these outstanding claims?

The Governor.—It is impossible to say. I have heard that they will be audited by the Legislature, but it is probable that as soon as the appropriations are made and the taxes collected, the Treasurer will pay them at his counter; that is all the claims that are just and valid.

It is stated that, as soon as the department reports come in, the Governor will send in a message to the General Assembly, embodying the general scope of the financial policy of the administration, and recommending the measures necessary to carrying them out. The main points of the forthcoming message are shadowed forth in the line of policy indicated by the Governor in the foregoing interview.

Dastardly Attempt at Robbery and Murder.

COKEBURY, S. C., December 6.

MR. EDITOR: On the evening of the 3d instant, about dusk, Mr. W. A. Moore left his place of business, in Cokebury, and was riding to his residence, about a mile out of the village. Samuel Jamison, a colored man, was in company with him, on foot, and both were unarmed. When within a few hundred yards of his house, Mr. Moore saw two or more persons running behind, apparently in pursuit of him. This created suspicion, and he quickened the pace of his horse. At this, the pursuers commenced firing, and fired four shots, some of the shot passing through Mr. Moore's hat. Jamison took to the woods and escaped unhurt. The object, no doubt, was robbery, with murder, if necessary.

Deeds of daring and villainy like this are becoming too common in the country, and it behooves the authorities to look after the villains, and give them what they richly deserve. "A short shrift and a tight rope." Mr. Moore and Jamison offer a reward of \$100 for proof to convict the parties of the crime, and it is hoped justice may overtake the would-be murderers.

MORE COINCIDENCES.—A lady correspondent of the Missouri Republican calls attention to the fact that the Chicago and Michigan fires occurred on the sixth anniversary of the burning of the Steunadoob Valley by Sheridan, with troops mostly composed of Michigan and Illinois regiments. Sheridan, it will be remembered, made the boast that he had laid waste that beautiful district so that "even a crow flying over it would have to carry his rations with him." The burning of the Michigan towns is said to have been terrible, and "the flames leaped from the sky as if by magic, overtaking and destroying people and cattle by the roadside."

The Boston fire began on the 10th of November. On the 10th of November Gen. Sherman issued his order to burn Rome and Atlanta.

BURIED ALIVE.—Three Italians, John Rudzon, Frank Montividi and John Torry, working in a sewer in Brooklyn, N. Y., were buried alive by its caving in. The heads of two were just above the earth, and they presented a horrible sight. The weight of earth against their bodies and chests bulged their eyes from their sockets and caused their tongues to hang from their mouths. These two men were not instantly killed, but one died while his fellow-laborers were at work endeavoring to extricate him, and the other immediately after he was taken out. The third, who was completely buried, was found dead, and his body badly mutilated.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—With a view to retiring the floating obligations of the company, they have created a second mortgage of \$3,000,000, which are being offered in bonds at the office of the Treasurer, at seventy-five per cent. Two-thirds of the purchase money will be received in the seven per cent. non-mortgage bonds of the company at seventy-five per cent. and the balance in cash. These new bonds have been dated October 1st, and have seven per cent. coupons attached. The interest is payable in New York city in April and October.

The present scarcity of dwelling houses for rent in Richmond, Va., according to the *Evening News*, has not been equalled since the influx of "refugee" families during the late war. The real estate agents have various applications every day from parties in want of medium size houses, and one agent expressed a belief that he could rent 500 tenements.

Statistics of fire, recently compiled, show that \$76,000,000 were lost through isolated conflagrations in the United States within the space of two years, the great Chicago and Boston conflagrations not being considered. Twelve per cent. of these fires owed their origin to accident with kerosene. Eighteen per cent. of the fires occurring in New York in a single year were due to the same cause.

We learn that our old friend, Burr J. Ramage, who has long and faithfully served the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, as its agent here, has resigned that office, and that Capt. N. B. Mazzyk having received the appointment, entered upon his duties on Monday last. [Newberry Herald.]

SOLICITOR OF FOURTH CIRCUIT.—The announcement that Major A. J. Shaw was elected Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial Circuit was an error, which has since been corrected. D. D. McColl, Esq., of Marlboro is the Solicitor elect. [Marion Crescent.]

The remains of Capt. B. A. Jeter arrived here on last Wednesday, in charge of Mr. Broxie Dillard, at whose house he died, in Texas, last July. [Union Times.]

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

The statement in the local column of the PHOENIX, yesterday, that an appointment in the Adjutant-General's office was one that "every one can endorse," was made under a misapprehension. We, therefore, withdraw the commendatory remark, as we know but little of the appointee.

Green crankap, to day, at the Pollock House, from 11 to 1.

Lightning stove polish is a new invention, which is said to excel all others in the market, as it can be applied with little labor, producing a deep lustrous and instantaneous polish. The price is only fifteen cents. Messrs. John Agnew & Son have it for sale.

A country wagon, with a large box frame, containing several colored persons, was passing the PHOENIX office, last night, when the lynch-pin came out and the box was upset, spilling the occupants upon the ground, but not injuring any of them.

We are indebted to Messrs. E. E. Davis & Co., of the Plain street depot, for a monster hard-head cabbage, three and a half feet in circumference, and weighing nine pounds. It would furnish a dinner for an ordinary hotel.

Remember the theatrical exhibition in Irwin's Hall, to night. Miss Lizzette Bernard is very highly spoken of by the New York papers as a protean artist of ability, and she is well supported. Secure a reserve seat, if possible.

We are indebted to Mr. S. B. Thompson, a member of the Board of Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, for a copy of the report of the Superintendent and other officers.

Mr. Bateman publishes a "special notice" this morning relative to a lot of extra fine oysters. We corroborate all that he says, as, thanks to his liberality, we sampled them last night.

The beaming countenance of "our junior" of the Abbeville Press and Banner cast its refulgent light upon our sanctum last evening. As the representatives of the Medium have been claimed to be the finest looking men in the city, we can positively put Mr. Wilson down as next best.

SUPREME COURT, FRIDAY, December 6. The Court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Wright and Willard.

Ex parte Thomas M. Wilkes. Petition for admission to practice. Mr. Chamberlain for petitioner. The petition was granted, and Mr. Wilkes was sworn and enrolled as an attorney, solicitor and counselor of the Supreme Court.

The case of Kirkpatrick vs. Atkinson was resumed. Mr. J. J. Hemphill concluded his argument for respondent. Mr. McAlley, in reply.

Mr. Richardson was re-appointed Reporter of the Court, and Mr. A. M. Boozer re-appointed Clerk.

The Court adjourned till Monday, December 9, at 10 A. M., when the First Circuit will be called.

PENMANSHIP.—Daniel F. Walker, Professor of Penmanship, will commence a class at Irwin's Hall, on Monday, December 9. The hours of meeting will be as follows: Gents' class meets from 9 to 11 A. M.; ladies' class from 3 to 5 P. M.; and night class for gents at 7 P. M. Terms of tuition, per session of ten lessons, of two hours each, \$5. Tuition in advance. If entire satisfaction is not given, the money will be refunded. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten lessons, and no deduction made for lost time. Visiting cards written in a very neat and elegant manner. Specimens may be seen at the post office or at his rooms. Come and see system. *

PHOENIXIANA.—Wanted to know—How can the epizooty disappear in two weeks if, as alleged, it is a stable disease?

A young ladies' conundrum—Who is our favorite Roman hero? Marius.

Even the epizooty is not without its blessings. The price of sausages has declined in the market.

A blessed old lady being asked if she ever had her ears pierced by the wall of distress, said she couldn't very well remember, but she believed it was done with a fork.

"Tip-tilted" is Tennyson's new description of a turn-up nose, and we suppose "lip-tilted" must hereafter designate a yate old Roman hook.

Another good sign—Gen. Grant has declined the offer of an inaugural suit of clothes. Clothes and offer made by a Pittsburg tailor.

No horse can escape the epizooty; they might as well "stand up to the rack" at once.

The bread of life is love; the salt of life is work; the sweetness of life, poetry; the water of life, faith.

"Capital" affairs—National loans. Easy things to make—Mistakes.

When is an army like a lady's skirt? When it is hemmed in.

PATENT, LAND, INFORMATION AND CLAIM AGENCY.

We beg to invite the attention of our readers, and particularly of our land-owners, to the above agency, located in Washington, D. C., and conducted by Messrs. Davis & Co., composed of Southern men and ex-Confederates. The Charleston Courier says:

"They are endorsed by well-known gentlemen, and are, doubtless, in a position to give accurate and reliable information in reference to all matters which they investigate. Their terms, &c., are set forth in their advertisement, which will be found in the Courier to-day. They are particularly anxious that all parties having lands for sale should communicate with their bureau, giving the details called for, so as to enable them to speak comprehensively to applicants for homes in the South. They now have an application from a colony of Swedes for 100,000 acres of land in the Southern States, and feel confident that if the proper terms are offered they can induce a class of sturdy and intelligent laborers to our soil. This matter of immigration, and the occupancy of our lands by sterling and educated laborers, is one of too much importance not to enlist the serious attention of our land holders, who should avail themselves of all opportunities to part with their surplus lands, and thus contribute to the bettering of our material, and, in fact, moral and political condition. It will cost very little to respond to the ingenious mode by Davis & Co., and if they can be the medium of inducing the hardy sons of over-taxed and over-supplied foreign estates to come hither, the results that will flow therefrom cannot be estimated hastily."

UNITED STATES COURT, DECEMBER 6. The Court convened at 10½ A. M., Judges Bryan and Bond presiding.

The United States vs. W. C. Whitesides, John Whitner, Robert Moore and others—conspiracy. These cases were assigned for trial to-day, but, owing to an accident to S. P. Hamilton, Esq., defendant's counsel, were, upon motion of Y. J. Pope, Esq., continued until tomorrow.

On motion of General Butler, the case of George Street et al., indicted for conspiracy, was continued.

Alexander McCloud vs. G. W. Clark, Fraser, Campbell and Seabrook for plaintiff. Mr. Corbin for defendant. Assigned for trial on Monday next.

United States vs. Lessee, executor of Pettigru, defendant. Corbin for plaintiff. Miles for defendant. Struck off.

Hall, Smith & Co., vs. C. N. Averill & Co., defendants. Wialy & Mitchell for plaintiffs. Wilkinson for defendants. Continued.

T. Motte Allston vs. estate J. P. Richardson, estate R. Manning and J. L. Manning, assumpsit. Three cases. Pringle for plaintiff. Porter & Conner for defendants. Continued.

S. & M. R. Davis vs. Churchhill R. Jones, Trespass. Farrow & Duncan for plaintiffs. Porter & Conner for defendants. Continued.

Judge Bond gave notice to the bar that on Thursday next he would make a peremptory call of the docket, and that such cases as were not represented will be stricken from the docket.

The grand jury returned true bills as to William Webster, Hamlet Loudelock, et al., Synce Walker, et al., for conspiracy against citizens of African descent, as to voting.

The Court then adjourned until tomorrow, at 10 A. M.

DANCING SCHOOL.—Prof. Milam will open his dancing school, in hall over Messrs. Lorick & Lowrance, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at half-past 7 o'clock, for gentlemen. Class for ladies, misses and masters Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Jasper Jenkins—Oysters. J. D. Bateman—Oysters. R. O. Shiver & Co.—Boulevard Skirts. John Agnew & Son—Stove Polish. Mrs. O. E. Reed—Millinery. Davis & Co.—Claim Agents.

DRINKING THE CUP.—The appointment by the Governor of a court to try the murderer of Captain Nimrod Jarratt, of Macon County, Mo., recalls the fact that his wife was the first to discover his dead body. Riding along the road, she suddenly espied the murdered corpse of her husband, who had left her a few hours before, in full health and vigor. Her feelings can better be imagined than described; but trying as was this heart-rending sight, she had already passed through one equally, if not more, trying. Some years ago, she was the agonized witness of the burning of her house. At an upper window, in full view of the half-distracted mother, but beyond all hope of succor, stood her lovely boy, pleading, beseeching and screaming for help, as the flames roared and hissed about him. But all in vain. Truly has this lovely Christian lady drank the cup to its very dregs.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS IN GEORGIA.—The entire Democratic municipal ticket was elected in Atlanta on Wednesday, with Hon. C. C. Hammond for mayor. The vote for mayor stood, Hammond, 2,137; T. Stobo Farrow (independent), 1,337—majority for Hammond, 796. In Augusta there was no opposition to the regularly nominated Democratic ticket, and a very light vote was polled on that account. Mayor Estes was re-elected.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—We are pained to record the death of Mr. William Mattison, an aged and respected citizen, which occurred at his residence near Honea Path, on last Sunday morning, December 1, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Mattison was a soldier in the war of 1812.—Anderson Intelligencer.